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ral lobes more depressed, and about one-third or one-fourth wider than the mesial lobe, rounding down rather abruptly to the lateral margins; segments nine or ten, rounded, simple and separated by distinct furrows; all terminating abruptly at the inner edge of the broad, smooth, marginal zone.

Entire surface apparently very nearly smooth.

Length of cephalic shield, exclusive of spiniferous appendages, 0.45 inch; breadth of same, 0.66 inch; height of do. 0.31 inch. Length of glabella, exclusive of neck segment and anterior border, 0.36 inch; breadth of same, across the posterior lateral lobes, 0.29 inch; do. of same across the constricted central region, 0.25 inch; do. of same anteriorly, 0.28 inch. Length of eyes, 0.18 inch; height of same behind, to top of palpebral lobes, 0.08 inch. Length of pygidium, 0.50 inch; breadth of same, 0.55 inch.

This species seems to combine the characters of *Phillipsia* and *Griffithides*, as usually understood, to such an extent as to apparently warrant Prof. Koninek's opinion that these two types can scarcely be regarded as constituting entirely distinct genera. In its somewhat swollen glabella and smooth eyes, it agrees with the characters assigned *Griffithides*, while in almost all its other characters, it corresponds to Portlock's definition of his genus *Phillipsia*. We know of no species with which it is liable to be confounded.

Locality and position. Springfield, Illinois. Upper Coal Measures.

NOTE.—In our paper published in the Proceedings of the Academy for Aug., 1865, p. 154, we proposed the name *Sphærocrinus* for a section of the genus *Actinocrinus*, of which our *A. concavus* is the type. Since that time, we observe Roemer had previously used the name *Sphærocrinus* for another group: hence we now propose for our type the name *Cælocrinus*.

December 12th.

The President, DR. BRIDGES, in the Chair.

Twenty-one members present.

The following paper was offered for publication:

“Second Contribution to the History of the Delphinidæ.” By Prof. E. D. Cope.

Prof. E. D. Cope exhibited the skeleton of a seal which was shot near Cambridge, Maryland, on an arm of Chesapeake Bay, eighteen miles from salt water, by Mr. Daniel M. Henry. It was a species of *Cystophora*, or hooded seal, measured 6½ feet, and weighed, when living, about 330 lbs. The skin was not preserved, but the fur of the extremities was straw-colored. The nails very strong and extended much beyond the palmar integument in its dried state.

Whether this species is the *C. cristata* or *antillarum* can not be determined, owing to the imperfection of extant descriptions. The *cristata* has been taken as far south as New York.

DeKay, in his *Zoology*, mentions a seal recorded by Mitchill as having been taken high up the Chesapeake, near Elkton. It was probably the same as the present.

Prof. E. D. Cope also exhibited some specimens of crania of Cetaceans of our coast, and stated that the only species which could as yet be proven to belong to our fauna were the following:

- Balæna cisartica*, or Southern Right Whale.
- Megaptera osphyia*, The Humpbacked Whale.
- Orca*, sp., The Killer.
- Globicephalus intermedius*, or *melas*, The Black Fish.
- Beluga canadensis*, The White Whale.

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Phocæna brachycium, The Northern Porpoise.

Delphinus clymene, Dolphin.

———— *tursio*, Black Dolphin.

Hyperodon semijunctus, sp. nov., Southern Bottle nose.

The remaining species are, as yet undetermined.

He also alluded to the existence of several species of White Whales, probably confounded hitherto, owing to their uniform coloration. Similar uniformity exists in various genera, as *Corvus*, *Chasmarhynchus*, etc. A species brought by Dr. I. I. Hayes, from Upernavik, was called *B. rhinodon*, and a large one presented by Dr. E. K. Kane was characterized under the name *B. concreta*.

Dr. I. I. Hayes stated that the two skulls, mentioned by Prof. Cope as belonging to the genus *Beluga*, brought by him from Greenland, were obtained from the Governor of Upernavik, as those of the White Whale. He also observed, that during his voyage he had seen the White Whale abundantly as far north as 78° N. lat.

December 19th.

The President, DR. BRIDGES, in the Chair.

Twenty-nine members present.

Prof. E. D. Cope exhibited some large, fresh specimens of *Accipenser serotinus* Raf., *Scaphirhynchops platyrhynchus*, *Polyodon folium*, and *Bubalichthys taurus* from the Ohio. In regard to the geographical distribution of fishes, he alluded to the species of the streams of the low lands of late formation near the coast in New Jersey, Delaware, and southward, as being to a considerable extent different from those of the streams which descend through the rolling country which lies between this and the first ridges of the Alleghenies,—a distribution repeating points observed among the plants. The characteristic types are—

Ambloplites pomotis,

Bryttus obesus,

———— *chaetodon*,

Apeltes quadracus,

Hololepis erochroüs,

Aphredoderus sayanus,

Melanura annulata,

Hybognathus procne,

and certain species of *Cyprinodontidæ*. *Stilbius americanus* and *Moxostoma oblongum* find a most congenial habitat in these sluggish streams, though common species of the upper country; but the *Exoglossum*, *Rhinichthys*, *Semotilus*, (= *Ceraticthys*) are wanting, or very rare. *Esox reticulatus* is most especially abundant.

Of the list given, the *Hybognathus* occurs in still coves about dams in the hill country, and *Bryttus chaetodon*, he was informed by J. Burke, had been taken in a pond near Bristol, Pa., near the Delaware. Other than these he knew of no example of the above species occurring in the upper country.

December 26th.

The President, DR. BRIDGES, in the Chair.

Twenty-three members present.

On report of the respective Committees, the following papers were ordered to be published :

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